

AMERICAN PEOPLE GO ON WAR BREAD RATIONING PLAN

Reductions Are Demanded
by Hoover to Create
Larger Exports.

WILL EMPLOY FORCE AS
CONTROL ACT PRESCRIBES

Bakers Ordered to Use Mixed
Flours, Beginning Monday,
to Save Wheat.

MEATLESS MEAL EACH DAY

Two Porkless Days, Tuesdays and
Saturdays, Are Also on Con-
servation Program.

[By Associated Press.]
WASHINGTON, January 26.—The
American people will go on a war bread
diet Monday as a part of a war rationing
system described to-night by Pres-
ident Wilson and the food adminis-
tration. "Victory bread" the food adminis-
tration calls it.

The reduced rations are asked for
the purpose of creating a larger ex-
port surplus of food for the European
allies. Curtailment of consumption
will be accomplished largely by volun-
tary effort, but force will be employed
wherever permitted under the food con-
trol act.

The rationing system, as presented
by the President in a proclamation and
by Food Administrator Hoover in a list
of regulations, forms the food adminis-
tration's 1918 food conservation pro-
gram, of which the chief features are:

A baker's bread of mixed flours, be-
ginning Monday with a 5 per cent sub-
stitution of other cereals for wheat
until a 20 per cent substitution is
reached February 24.

Sale by retailers to householders of
an equal amount of substitute flours for
every pound of wheat flour purchased
at the time the wheat flour is bought.

Sale by millers to wholesalers and
wholesalers to retailers of only 70 per
cent of the amount of wheat flour sold
last year.

Two wheatless days a week—Monday
and Wednesdays—and one wheat-
less meal a day.

One meatless day a week—Tuesday—
and one meatless meal a day.

Two porkless days a week—Tuesday
and Saturday.

Manufacturers of macaroni, spa-
ggetti, noodles, crackers and bread-
stuffs, pie, cake and pastry will be
permitted to buy only 70 per cent of
their last year's purchases, and are
asked to perform a patriotic service
by using substitute flours.

Flour will be sold through the regu-
lar channels and in such a manner
that each community will receive its
equivalent share.

The food administration will pur-
chase for the army and for the allies
as announced recently 20 per cent of
the flour output, and out of this store
will fill emergency requirements if
stocks run low in any part of the coun-
try.

Wheat millers are required to pro-
duce one barrel of flour of 156 pounds
from 151 pounds of wheat, which rep-
resents a 4 per cent flour. No patent
or special flours may be manufactured,
although whole wheat flour may be
made as usual.

Hotels and restaurants will be classed
as bakeries, and will be required to
serve the new Victory bread.

State food administrators will be per-
mitted to designate the wheatless meal
in each State. Where this is not done,
the food administration requests that
the evening meal be observed.

The President's proclamation, besides
calling on the public for a further re-
duction in consumption, makes a re-
newed appeal to the housewife to stop
the waste of food. It asks a general
observance of the food administration's
regulations, and calls on the people
in addition to hold down their con-
sumption of sugar.

There is no forcible limitation of
purchases by householders, and in this
connection the food administrator says:
PLEADS FOR CO-OPERATION

OF AMERICAN WOMEN

"The effectiveness of these rules is
dependent solely upon the good will
and the willingness of the American
people to sacrifice. In the last analysis
the success or failure of any such
plan as outlined rests with the peo-
ple. We have but one police force—the
American woman—and we depend
upon her to see that these rules are
observed by the small minority who may
fail."

Of the nearly 20,000,000 household-
ers in the United States, about 15,000,000
have signed the food administration's
pledge to follow its food con-
servation directions, and the food ad-
ministration officials believe that the
regulations will be generally observed.

Mr. Hoover estimates that observance
of the regulations will save about
15,000,000 bushels of wheat a month
for shipment abroad. This will enable
the allies to subsist, although their
ration will be short. All of the allies,
and the central powers as well, are on
a war-bread diet now. Most of the
allies are mixing about 40 per cent of
corn meal and other substitutes with
wheat flour in all bread baked, and all
of Europe is milling a large amount
of the whole wheat grain. Both France
and England have recently cut down
the bread ration by almost half.

If the voluntary rationing system
fails in this country it then, Mr. Hoover
said to-day, "is up to Congress. We
have no powers under the law to com-
pel people to eat less."

Kline, Kar, the Popular Choice. See the
new Spectator, the biggest value ever
offered.—Adv.

Private Secretary to Governor Davis



LEROY HODGES NAMED AS GOVERNOR'S SECRETARY

Will Take Office With West-
moreland Davis on
Friday.

HAS HAD VARIED EXPERIENCE

Served as Secretary of Commission
on Economy and Efficiency, Which
Recently Made Comprehensive Sur-
vey of State Government.

The appointment of Leroy Hodges,
of Petersburg, as private secretary to
Governor Westmoreland Davis was an-
nounced yesterday. Mr. Hodges is also
appointed to Governor's staff with the
rank of colonel. The appointments
take effect February 1, when the new
Governor is inaugurated. Colonel
Hodges, however, will move into the
capital several days earlier, in order
to become familiar with the machinery
of his office. His assistant has not been
named.

The new secretary is a Virginian, less
than thirty years old, but with a long
and varied career in governmental
work that will prove helpful to him-
self and to Governor Davis in his new
capacity. As secretary of the Commis-
sion on Efficiency and Economy, whose
report with many recommendations for
governmental reform, was submitted to
this session of the General Assembly,

he put in two years of hard work re-
sulting in the mechanism of Virginia's
government being placed on a fiscal ap-
pointment with a salary of \$5,000 a
year to serve with the commission with-
out pay. So pleased with the thorough-
ness of his work was Mr. Davis that he
offered him the office to which he
was yesterday appointed.

Colonel Hodges declined a \$2,000
position as civic secretary offered by a
Middle Western city.

WELL-KNOWN STUDENT
OF FEDERAL ECONOMY

Colonel Hodges is an economist. As
such he ran in the Democratic primary
in Prince George and Surry counties
last year for membership in the House
of Delegates. He had little time to
give to his candidacy, however, and
was defeated by a small majority. Dur-
ing that campaign he stated as one of
his principles that there in Virginia
was a rather efficient regulation of
collecting the tax dollar, figuratively
speaking, and the time is now upon us
when we must devise an even more
efficient system of spending that dollar.

The establishment of such a system
cannot be accomplished without a State
budget system, better accounting, aud-
iting and business methods, closer ex-
ecutive and administrative control and
management, a proper functional group-
ing of governmental departments and
institutions, centralized or collective
purchasing, public appointments under
reasonable civil service regulations, the
abolition of salaries, the adoption of
uniform working hours and the elimi-
nation of all title-holding, non-
working department and institutional
heads, officials and employees.

The reforms advocated by him then
were later incorporated in the recom-
mendations of the Commission on Ef-
ficiency and Economy.

HAS HAD UNIQUE
GOVERNMENT EXPERIENCE

Colonel Hodges is director of the
Petersburg Bureau of Governmental
Research, and was reared at Norfolk,
where he received his scholastic educa-
tion under the late Dr. Robert Gate-
wood, and where his parents, Mr. and
Mrs. E. B. Hodges, still reside. He is
a graduate of Washington and Lee
and of the University of Chicago. In
1912-13 he served as Virginia's repre-
sentative with the American commis-
sion for the investigation in Europe
of co-operative agricultural finance,
production, distribution and rural life,
and was assistant director-general of
the commission. He was also assis-
tant to the United States commission on
rural credits while in Europe. In 1914
he represented Virginia at the inter-
national urban exhibition at Lyons, and
went through mobilization with the
French armies during the early part
of the European war. He has also
served as special agent for the United
States Immigration Commission, com-
mercial geographer for the United
Tariff Board, and special field repre-
sentative of the United States food
administration.

Captain Gilbert Vincent Ransburt, C.
S. A., heir to the estates and title of
Count de la Roche, of France, who
commanded the Petersburg Heavy Ar-
tillery during the War Between the
States, was a grandfather of Colonel
Hodges. Through Captain Ransburt's
wife, he is a great-grandson of Joel
Hammond, Mayor of Petersburg during
the War of 1812. Colonel Hodges mar-
ried Miss Almeria Orr, daughter
of Mr. and Mrs. Robert R. Hill, of
Petersburg.

EVERY CHILD MUST ATTEND A SCHOOL

Senate Resolution Would Re-
move All Constitutional
Exemptions.

ONLY ONE OPPOSING VOTE

Senator Keith Raises Only Voice
Against Measure to Be Sub-
mitted to People.

The Matthews compulsory school at-
tendance resolution, a measure even
more drastic than that adopted by the
House Thursday, passed the Senate yes-
terday with only one dissenting vote.
The resolution proposes an amendment
to the Constitution by which those
children exempted by the present law
may be compelled to attend school.
The Cannon bill, designed to prevent
precipitate dissolution of corporations,
also passed the Senate without oppo-
sition.

Both branches of the General As-
sembly made good progress in yester-
day's session. The House cleared twenty-
five bills, all of a local nature, from its
calendar. The Senate passed twelve.
The House closed its session at the
end of a debate which killed the mo-
tion to have the bill asking increases
in salary for Secretary of the Com-
missioner of Agriculture and Superin-
tendent of Public Instruction moved up
from its present place on the calendar
for immediate consideration. The mem-
bers evidenced little disposition to vote for the increases.

HEARING ON CO-ORDINATE
COLLEGE GOES OVER

Hearing on the co-ordinate college
scheme, which is designed to make the
University of Virginia a co-educational
institution, was due to be heard yester-
day morning before the House Com-
mittee on Schools and Colleges. The
matter was deferred until Wednesday,
however, after little discussion.

The Senate bill to raise salaries of
Circuit Court judges, defeated in the
House Friday, was not reconsidered
yesterday morning. Proponents of the
measure are still hopeful that a neces-
sary majority can be gotten for the
measure.

Delegate R. H. Willis, floor leader
of the House, yesterday called atten-
tion to the lack of speed evident in
both branches of the Legislature. "We
have been here sixteen days," he said,
"and have passed only ten bills."

He exhorted the majority to work to-
gether for more expeditious dispatch of
pending matters.

RAILROADS TO DISOLVE
SENATE BILL NO. 37, OFFERED BY SENATOR
CANNON, OF RICHMOND CITY, WAS PASSED
WITHOUT A SINGLE DISSENTING VOTE, AFTER
A BRIEF DISCUSSION.

It was pointed out, however, in its
favor by Senators Cannon and Strode,
who explained that the bill was in-
tended to prevent the sudden and un-
warranted dissolution of public-service
corporations, which have been given the
right of eminent domain, by requiring
them to give notice of their intention
to dissolve.

The bill provides, as was explained, that
the filing of the request does not auto-
matically dissolve the corporation, but
that it is within the discretion of the
Corporation Commission, on the presen-
tation of evidence for and against the
merits of the request, to grant or re-
fuse. Appeal lies, then, to the Supreme
Court of Appeals from the decision of
the commission.

Senate joint resolution providing for
the compulsory education of children
of school age in the discretion of the
General Assembly passed with the vote
of Senator Keith as the only one
against the measure. The resolution
limits reading "except such as are weak
in body or mind, or can read and write
or are attending private schools or are
excused for cause by the district school
trustees." The age limitation of eight
to twelve is also removed.

Senators Gravatt and Jeffreys voted
against Senate bill No. 41, which pro-
vides for an increase of \$200 in the
salary of the State Commissioner of
Insurance, on the ground that it would
controversy the object of the budget sys-
tem bill requiring all funds and ap-
propriations to be covered in the
State Treasury, which bill is still be-
fore the committee having jurisdiction.
But the bill passed.

NEW RULES FOR FUELLESS MONDAY

Dr. Garfield Definitely States
What Business May Oper-
ate on That Day.

STORES ORDERED TO CLOSE

Gives Rules for Operation of
Public Buildings and
News Stands.

WASHINGTON, January 26.—Dr.
Harry A. Garfield, the fuel adminis-
trator, issued his orders to-night for a
rock-ribbed fuelless Monday. He re-
moves all doubt in his new rulings
and says that fuel is anything that is
burned for light, heat or power. It
includes, although not wood, charcoal,
natural and artificial gas, gasoline,
kerosene and alcohol.

Some of the places which sought to
remain open last Monday and which
must close tight Monday next are:

Department stores, all wholesale or
retail stores selling food except where
necessary distribution is endangered by
closing, and this must be determined
by the local administrator; candy
stores, candy manufacturers; tobacco
factories, shoe stores, cigar stores,
drug stores may sell only drugs and
medical supplies; news stands, sta-
tionery stores and hotel news stands
may sell only newspapers and peri-
odicals.

Scores of inquiries have come from
automobile users, because they burn
gasoline for power. Automobiles are
exempt, although one day's opera-
tion of them takes as much gaso-
line as all the war automobiles in use
on any single day.

Three general classes of manu-
facturing plants are exempt—all ship-
building and aeroplane plants and
mills manufacturing explosives.

"In interpreting the order of gov-
ernment work," says Dr. Garfield's ruling,
"it should be understood that nearly
half of the manufacturers of the
country are working directly or in-
directly on government work and that
the possession of a government con-
tract is in no reason for an ex-
emption."

All manufacturers of woolen and cot-
ton goods and clothes used by the gov-
ernment have been exempted. If they
comprise the following: manufacturers
of woolen and cotton yarns for the
purpose of weaving into sixteen to thirty-
six inch machine-made meltons, the
United States government, and all
manufacturers of woolen coats,
blankets, trousers and blankets for
army and navy uniforms and subcon-
tractors for the same; also manufac-
turers of 124 and heavier ducks for
thread and cotton yarn manufacturers
and other contractors or subcontractors
for such duck, as well as the finishing
plants engaged in dyeing these ducks
also manufacturers engaged in making
them into tents and equipment for the
government. Subcontractors should be
able to furnish the parts essential to
the exempted firm in five days' opera-
tion. If a subcontractor has commercial
work, this should be delayed to
enable the firm to produce the neces-
sary government work in five days.
With this basis we have made the fol-
lowing rulings:

TO THE SUBCONTRACTORS

"Subcontractors are exempt only in
case the entire production of their
plant during each day of the week is
engaged in the manufacture of supplies
absolutely essential to the specially ex-
empted industry. Subcontractors who
are operating each day of the week all
that portion of their plant capable of
work on the particular parts required
by the exempted firms may continue to
operate only such part of their plants
on Mondays.

"Food exemptions," says the ruling,
includes: Grain elevators, potato or
vegetable houses, cold storage, all forms
of grain storage, grain and feed mills,
cereal product manufacturers, bakers,
canners, milk dealers, creameries, con-
densors and all other milk products
manufacturers, packing and slaughter-
houses, ice plants and refrigerators,
sugar manufacturers, binder twine
manufacturers, ammonia manufactur-
ers, insecticides and fertilizer manu-
facturers, manufacturers of farm ma-
chinery.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

GERMAN SPIES ARE BLAMED FOR FIRES

President Wilson Issues Proclamation
Urging People Conserve Food Supplies

Many causes have contributed to
create the necessity for a more in-
tensive effort on the part of our
people to save food in order that
we may supply our associates in the
war with the sustenance vitally nec-
essary to them in these days of pri-
vation and stress. The reduced pro-
ductivity of Europe because of the
large diversion of man power to the
war, the partial failure of harvests
and the elimination of the more
distant markets for foodstuffs
through the destruction of shipping
places the burden of their subsis-
tence very largely on our shoulders.

The food administration has for-
mulated suggestions which, if fol-
lowed, will enable us to meet this
great emergency, without any
real inconvenience on our part.

In order that we may reduce our
consumption of wheat and wheat
products by 30 per cent—a reduction
imperatively necessary to provide
the supply for overseas—whole-
saler, jobbers and retailers should
purchase and resell to their cus-
tomers only 70 per cent of the
amounts used in 1917. All manu-
facturers of alimentary pastes, bis-
cuits, crackers, pastry and break-
fast cereals should reduce their pur-
chases and consumption of wheat
and wheat products to 70 per cent of
their 1917 requirements, and all
bakers of bread and rolls to 80 per
cent of their current requirements.

Consumers should reduce their pur-
chases of wheat products for home
preparation to almost 70 per cent of
those of last year, or, when buying
bread, should purchase mixed cereal
breads from the bakers.

To provide sufficient cereal food,
homes, public eating places, dealers
and manufacturers should substi-
tute potatoes, vegetables, corn, bar-
ley, oats and rice products, and the
mixed cereal bread and other prod-
ucts of the bakers which contain an
admixture of other cereals.

In order that consumption may be
restricted to this extent, Mondays

and Wednesdays should be observed
as wheatless days each week, and
one meal each day should be ob-
served as a wheatless meal.

In both homes and public eating
places, in order to reduce the con-
sumption of beef, pork and sheep
products, Tuesday should be ob-
served as a meatless day in each
week, one meatless meal should be
observed in each day; while, in ad-
dition, Saturday in each week should
further be observed as a day upon
which there should be no consump-
tion of pork products.

A continued economy in the use of
sugar will be necessary until later
in the year.

It is imperative that all waste and
unnecessary consumption of all sorts
of foodstuffs should be rigidly elimi-
nated.

The maintenance of the health
and strength of our own people is
vitally necessary at this time, and
there should be no dangerous re-
striction of the food supply; but the
elimination of every sort of waste
and the substitution of other com-
modities of which we have more
abundant supplies for those which
we need to save will in no way im-
pair the strength of our people and
will enable us to meet one of the
most pressing obligations of the
war.

It is therefore, in the national in-
terest, take the liberty of calling
upon every loyal American to take
fully to heart the suggestions which
are being circulated by the food
administration and of begging that
they be followed. I am confident
that the united body of our women
who have labored so loyally in co-
operation with the food adminis-
tration for the success of food con-
servation will strengthen their ef-
forts and will take it as a part of
their burden in this period of na-
tional service to see that the above
suggestions are observed through-
out the land.

WOODROW WILSON,
The White House, Jan. 26, 1918.

TAFT SPENDS FULL DAY
WITH CAMP LEE TROOPS

Delivers Three Speeches to Large
Audiences and Participates in
Opening Library.

NEGROES EQUAL TO ANY MEN

In Special Address, Former Pres-
ident Tells Colored Soldiers to
Prove Worth on Foreign Shores.
Novel Presentation Arranged.

[Special by Staff Correspondent.]
CAMP LEE, January 26.—William
Howard Taft, former President of the
United States, spent an eventful day
with the soldiers of the Eighty-ninth
Division to-day and participated in
the opening of the camp library.

The principal address of the three he made
was delivered in the Y. M. C. A. audi-
torium in the morning, when he ex-
plained to the soldiers, "Why We Are
At War" and why the light in which
they will soon participate is the most
righteous light in the history of the
world.

His audience at the morning address
was a representative of the divi-
sion. The auditorium was apportioned
among the various units of the camp
and a cosmopolitan crowd, composed
of officers and men, white and black,
and officers of the French and British
armies, heard the address. The speak-
er's statement that "We are not engaged
in political issues now. We are
neither Democrats nor Republicans;
we are Americans. We are all be-
hind the President" coincided with
the sympathies of his audience, who cheer-
ed the statement to the echo.

This afternoon he made a special
address to the negroes of the division.
He told his negro audience that the
war offered unusual opportunity for
them to obtain recognition of their
rights. He advised them to go "over
there" and prove their worth.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

NEW SNOWSTORMS TO ENDANGER TRAFFIC

Freight Embargo Not to Be Lifted
on Eastern Roads as a
Result.

BLIZZARD HITS MIDDLE WEST

Chicago Reports Drifts Deeper Than
Locomotives, and Latter Are Help-
less in Battle Against Elements.
Coal Kept Moving.

[By Associated Press.]
WASHINGTON, January 26.—Just as
railroad administration officials, encour-
aged by rising temperatures over most
of the country, had begun to-day to
discuss removal of the general freight
embargo on three Eastern trunk lines,
reports reached them of new snow-
storms with their train of disastrous
effects on rail transportation.

It was the beginning of the third
week of abnormally low temperature
and heavy snows with which the rail-
roads have struggled since their con-
trol by the government.

The immediate result was the tempo-
rary abandonment of hope of remov-
ing the existing embargo on some East-
ern trunk lines to-morrow or Monday,
and the indication that it might be
necessary to extend it further.

The New York Central, the principal
trunk line between New York and Chi-
cago not covered by the Eastern em-
bargo, was sorely hit by blizzards to-
day, both about Chicago and in North-
ern New York State. In the latter lo-
cality its tracks were piled high in
many places with snow drifts deeper
than the locomotives, which were help-
less before them. Reports from A. J.
Smith, regional director for the East,
indicated only a sluggish freight move-
ment over the main line. Passenger
trains were many hours late and some
were withdrawn.

About Chicago, the reports said, from
seven to ten inches of snow had fallen
and was being driven over tracks and
trains by a high west wind. More
snow was forecast for most of the
country Eastward for to-morrow.

In the face of discouraging weather
reports, coal was kept moving, and
neither the fuel nor railroad adminis-
trations had any reports indicating any
more serious coal shortage than has
prevailed for the past week.

The zone system of distributing coal
has not yet been worked out fully, and
probably will not be put into effect for
another week. By that time officials
look for a cessation of abnormal win-
ter weather.

DOWN SIXTEEN AIRPLANES

Field Marshal Haig Reports Much
Aerial Activity by Brit-
ish Forces.

LONDON, January 26.—There was
great aerial activity on the British
front in France yesterday and last
night, according to the report from
Field Marshal Haig's headquarters to-
night. The British airmen accounted
for sixteen hostile airplanes and them-
selves lost only one machine, which is
reported missing. In addition, the Brit-
ish bombing planes dropped eight tons
of explosives on various enemy ob-
jectives.

PROPERTY WORTH MILLIONS WRECKED ALONG SEABOARD

Secret Service Agents Scent
Plot of Wholesale De-
struction of Ports.

SHOTS FIRED AT MEN
SEEN LEAVING REGION

Oil Barges, Warehouses and
Freight Cars Burned at
Newark, N. J.

EXPLOSION KILLS TEN MEN

Naval Torpedo Station at Newport,
R. I., Is Shattered by
Huge Blast.

WASHINGTON, January 26.—With a
total of six fires, causing a loss of many
millions of dollars' worth of property,
Secret Service agents of the United
States late to-day began an investi-
gation which it is said will reveal a whole-
sale plot to destroy various ports along
the Atlantic Coast.

Many of the fires are marked by
strong suspicions of incendiarism. In
several instances men were seen run-
ning away from the blaze and in others
shots were fired.

More than \$1,000,000 loss was caused
at Newark, N. J., early to-day, when
fires, believed to have been started by
German spies, burned up oil barges,
warehouses and freight cars at New-
ark Bay, close to the plant of the Sub-
marine Boat Corporation and store-
houses of the quartermaster's depart-
ment of the army.

The fire followed in the wake of in-
formation obtained by the naval in-
telligence bureau last week of a wide-
spread German plot against American
ports and shipping. Spread of the
flames to adjoining structures, among
them buildings and ways of the Sub-
marine Boat Corporation's shipyard, be-
lieved to have been prevented by
through the precautions taken upon re-
ceipt of this information. Guards had
been doubled about the piers and neigh-
boring government property. This was
responsible for the early discovery of
the flames and the quickness with
which they were brought under control.

In a round-up of persons found in
the vicinity just after the discovery of
the blaze, a man who said he was
Andrew Evanoff, was arrested. Evanoff
said he had been employed as a
laborer at the quartermaster's stores,
near the scene of the fire, but had been
laid off yesterday.

When searched a blueprint of an en-
gine was found in his possession. In
explanation he said he was a mechan-
ical draftsman. Authorities professed
inability to understand why Evanoff
ought employment as a laborer near
the scene of the fire in view of a
statement that he is a mechanical
draftsman.

In addition to the Newark fire, the
Secret Service agents to-night were in
possession of information of five other
fires, in which the indications were
strong that the German spy movement
had a hand in the perpetration. The
list includes:

New York—Former White Star
liner Adriatic, now engaged in war
work, threatened when guard discov-
ered fire on forward deck. Quick work
by two fireboats saved the vessel.

Baltimore—American steamship
Deepwater caught fire while loading
grain. Fireboats came to rescue. Two
war munition plants were partly de-
stroyed last night.

San Francisco—The Eagle Tannery,
working on army harness contracts,
incendiary fire; loss, \$75,000. Motor-
ship Selandia damaged.

Buffalo—Westinghouse Electric Com-
pany plant destroyed. Loss, \$200,000.
Largest business block
of Peterborough destroyed.

Peterborough is a port of entry on
the Ontario River, and has many
manufactures of iron, woodensware,
woolens, etc. It has a large export
trade in grain, pork and lumber. The
population is about 15,000.

BLAST KILLS TEN AT
FEDERAL TORPEDO STATION

NEWPORT, R. I., January 26.—Three
bomb proofs at the naval torpedo sta-
tion here were wrecked by an explo-
sion of fulminate of mercury late to-
day. At least ten civilian